AIM

THE BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT

Vol. 4, No. 2, January 15, 1969 — 20 Cents.

MAN, IT'S RIPPING UP EVERY-THING IN SIGHT!! YOU'RE MAKING A BIG MISTAKE, COMMISSIONER!
OUR COMPUTERS SAY NEW HAVEN NEEDS ROUTE 34!!
UGH! TRAFFIC FUMES!! =KOFF= CHOKIN' US!!

THE FIGHT AGAINST ROUTE 34 GOES ON

ROUTE 34

State Highway Department officials have last minute tete-a-tete before facing New Haven residents. From left to right they are: Lambert Vahur, highway engineer; David John, director of Planning and Design; Ralph Hager, deputy commissioner; James Shagrue, chief engineer.

On December 12, a coalition of New Haven community groups went to the State Highway department in Wethersfield to oppose the construction of Route 34. The campaign to stop the highway has two major goals. The coalition wants first to halt the further destruction of homes and shops in the Hill-Dwight and Legion Village areas and second to get the State and City planning technicians to change their priorities from auto-oriented to people-oriented solutions.

The meeting in Wethersfield on December 12 followed an earlier meeting with the highway officials two months ago. At that time, it was agreed that concrete alternatives would be proposed by those fighting Route 34 at a future meeting. During the interim period the anti-Route 34 coalition met with Mel Adams and officials of the City Planning Commission and the Traffic Department. These officials agreed to go to the next Wethersfield meeting and press for a narrower Route 34. The groups in the coalition continued to demand abandonment of the project. There was slim hope that anything could be accomplished by talking to the arrogant and unresponsive highway officials, but it was one of the necessary steps to be taken in the Route 34 fight. The December 12 meeting made it even clearer that nothing could be accomplished by talking to the highway officials, and that a new strategy, perhaps involving the state legislature, would be necessary to defeat the highway.

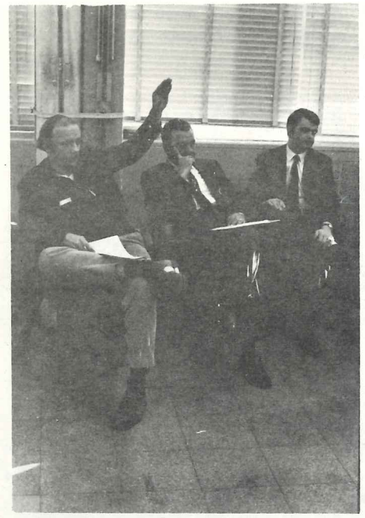
AIM Rejects City Priorities

AIM has discussed before how static computer programs determine our environment and specifically how neighborhoods and cities are designed. The key input in these programs is the primacy of the superhighway as the major means of moving people, goods and services from place to place. AIM has long been fighting this kind of planning process, which caters to the interests of the oil, concrete and automobile industries rather than to the real needs of the people. What we need to plan for is more housing, better schools and recreation areas and above all a rational mass transportation system. The latest confrontation with the State Highway men in Wethersfield shows that they continue to ignore the demands of community people for alternatives to highway-oriented planning.

Readers who have followed the Route 34 controversy will remember the map and alternative proposal published in the **AIM Newsletter** (October 29, 1968). Here we exposed the myth of the need for this highway and proposed that the existing Boulevard and projected Boulevard Bridge could serve to feed that traffic which has destined from the Valley towns to downtown New Haven, while the other existing highway connections (I-95, 191, Wilbur Cross Pkw., etc.) could serve the region-wide traffic. With this information and view-point carefully documented and endorsed the anti-Route 34 coalition proceeded to Wethersfield on December 16. Mel Adams had agreed to ask, at this time, for the proposed highway to be narrowed.

The anti-34 coalition group included: AIM, Save the Park, the New Haven Preservation Trust, the Hill Neighborhood Corporation, the Dwight Area Association, the New Haven NAACP, the Coalition of Concerned Citizens and Aldermen John DiRienzo and Vincent Mauro. Assemblyman Robert Oliver chaired the meeting. Three women from the Barnard School PTA accompanied Alderman Mauro who resides in the Legion Village Area. (During the meeting Mr. Mauro learned that the final design plans for Route 34 would definitely include his living room.) The official State Highway establishment was represented by Ralph Hager, deputy commissioner; David Johnson, director of planning and design; James Shagrue, chief engineer, and several other technicians. From the city of New Haven — Mel, Chuck, John Cavallero and John McGuerty.

After rearranging the chairs so we would not be an audience spoken *to* by the Highway Department, the Coalition took seats around the table, but opposite the highway men. The city representatives refused to join us and sat several rows back as Mel Adams announced that they were just there as observers and would reserve judgment until a later date. This position was a total surprise to the Coalition groups which went to Wethersfield on the assumption that the City would be there to ask for a possible narrowing of the multi-lane plan that now stands as the latest Routh 34 design. (It is interesting to note here that the "regular" press coverage of this Wethersfield meeting completely distorted what actually happened there, placing its emphasis on the few remarks made by Mel Adams (see especially the **Journal Courier**, December 27, 1968, page 1). This treatment gave the impression that Adams played a major role in the meeting. At best his performance can be described as "passive". He made no effort to defend the city or answer any of the questions posed by the assembled groups.



David Dickson of the Hill Neighborhood Corporation and Aldermen John DiRienzo and Vincent Mauro react to State Highway Department double-talk.

The meeting began with the presentation of the Coalition's position paper, a three page brief which incorporated both analysis and a four-point proposal for the use of existing roads and the use of the already-cleared, 44 acres of land for the needs of the Hill and Dwight neighborhoods.

Our presentation was not exactly received with open arms — neither the highway men nor the city took it seriously. Neither had the tact to even say they would consider it, or study it, or had ever thought of such an alternative in their original planning of Route 34. The State Highway engineers were pretty straight-forward and stated right off that they did not consider our presentation as an alternate proposal to the present Route 34 scheme. When asked if they would give us the courtesy of a written reply they shrugged their shoulders and asked — "A reply? — to what? This is not a proposal!" After a careful explanation that this was indeed an alternative — the use of the existing Boulevard and a new Boulevard Bridge — the State people agreed, somewhat grudgingly, to offer a written reply by the middle of January.

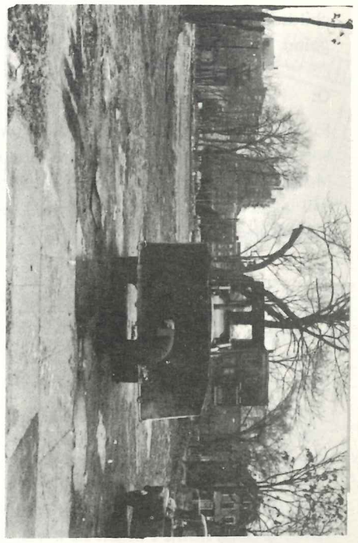
Officials Dismiss Proposals

Most of the members of the coalition group had met with the State Highway department before December 16. For this reason the State Highway men were able to say what we offered was "nothing new", that this proposal had already been presented to them and they had pronounced it "infeasible". This attitude pervaded the meeting and was perhaps the most frustrating aspect. However, two new incidents occurred which were harder for the Highway men to sweep under the table, and which we consider encouraging new developments. First — the Barnard School PTA mothers had some new light to shed on what the proposed Route 34 would do to the neighborhood and to the children who have to reach this school. The mothers, whose pleas for safety and community were most eloquent, were hardly given any real attention. The state engineers stuck to their usual stock answers and attempted to show how the highway would, in their terms, "benefit the community". The new role of these women in our coalition adds further strength to our position.

One second development was the presence of the Mayor of Shelton at at the meeting. The role he played added further ammunition to our fight. Part of our argument about the lack of any need for Route 34 is based on the desire of the people in the Valley towns to have Route 8 completed. This route will enable the Valley people to get to their work and shopping destinations in Bridgeport which they claim is their major focus. Route 8 construction only partially been completed and the Mayor of Shelton said many of his constituents and fellow suburbanites have recently been agitating for the completion of this section of Highway. But construction has stopped and the state has lowered Route 8 on its priority list, while at the same time Route 34 remains in second place. We therefore argue that the people in the Valley are oriented toward Bridgeport and their needs can be best served by meeting their demand for completing Route 8, and not by destroying a valuable part of New Haven in an effort to lure them downtown to shop at Macy's. Mayor Tissi of Shelton came to the Wethersfield meeting and pleaded with the State Highway men to explain why they had stopped work on one highway that the Valley people have demanded, while at the same time moving ever onward to construct a highway that the people of New Haven don't want. The State's answer to that one was the usual fence — challenging whether any of us really represented the communities or numbers which we said we did. We asked what would convince them that together we all represented great numbers and a crossection of the people in New Haven and the Valley. The Highway men admitted that *no* show of *any* numbers would cause them to complete Route 8 and disregard plans for Route 34.

The confrontation with the State Highway Department was indeed a radicalizing experience for all who attended, especially for those who had not previously met this "beast" head-on. "No wonder people riot in the streets", some said, "no wonder people lie down in front of bulldozers", replied another. But the question remains what to do with the knowledge we now have, that both the State and City planning bureaucracies are working directly against the best interests of the very people whom they are supposed to serve. In the coming months we must work hard to have as many New Haven residents as possible confront the official planners and technicians, for only through a re-education and direct exposure will enough people be willing to halt the grinding wheels of the existing planning system.

— AIM Urban Renewal Committee



Area destroyed by Route 34 bulldozers: the former site of a thriving community.

AN EXPERT SPEAKS

The following is an interview with Mrs. Charles Flannigan, who is Secretary of the Barnard School PTA. She lives in the Legion Village area, which is one of the many neighborhoods that will be hurt if Route 34 is constructed. Mrs. Flannigan attended the meeting with highway officials to oppose the new highway. In this interview, she discusses that meeting, the effect of Route 34 on her neighborhood, and her views of Mayor Lee and other public officials. AIM feels that if the highway builders want to consult experts about their plans, they should spend more of their time talking to people like Mrs. Flannigan, who indeed is an expert on her neighborhood.

Mrs. Flannagan speaks out to save her neighbors' children and homes from Route 34. Behind her, sitting tight-lipped (from left to right) John McGuerty, director of Citv Planning; Chuck Shannon, executive director of Redevelopment Agency; Mel Adams, Development administrator; John Cavallero, director, Department of Traffic and Parking.

by John Bancroft

Question: How will Route 34 affect your neighborhood?

Mrs. Flannigan: From the plans we've seen, it's going to isolate us. We won't even have as good access out of this street, to going shopping or to the Boulevard. Even as far as the children going to school, it's going to be very difficult.

Q: How do they go now?

F: Up Tyler, across Parmelee to Porter, and then down Meade Street. [see map] Meade Street is the only way the school will let them come now. They can't use the Boulevard.

Q: How did the Highway Department say they should go to school after Route 34 is built?

F: They say they would let them use the Boulevard, because they won't be able to cut through; these streets will all be eliminated. The highway official said there would be less traffic on the Boulevard. When I came home I began to think, the highway is going to end on the Boulevard. They're going to have an exit ramp there, and an entrance ramp, there're going to be twice as many cars on the Boulevard than there are today even. And if the school and the parents feel it's not safe today, it's going to be twice as unsafe the way they propose it. The only other plan that had been mentioned was to go over Sherman Avenue, but that would make it *a mile* to school, and the kids would have to be bussed. The city wasn't too keen about sending a bus just for 10 or 15 children. But even that's not too great. As far as the kids playing, they can't even go up the street when the highway is built. They can't go to anybody else's house, or to the playground. There'll be no playground. Unless they go up the Boulevard, but I certainly wouldn't let my children go up the Boulevard.

Q: How about shopping? Has the Route 34 business affected you?

F: Oh, tremendously! Before, there was one little store around the corner and four or five stores on Legion Avenue. But now there's only one tiny store on Winthrop Avenue, and otherwise you have to go to the Plaza Shopping Center on the Boulevard.

Q: Did the State Highway Department have anything to say about shopping?

F: They said we wouldn't have any more trouble when the highway comes through than we do now. But now at least we can go to the Plaza by car without too much trouble; afterwards, we won't even be able to do that, we'll have to go all the way around. And we'll have to go all across the highway just to get to the little store on Winthrop Avenue. That'll be very difficult. They'll have to go over the Sherman Avenue bridge and then cut back. You certainly won't send your kid to the store for a loaf of bread along that route.

Q: You mentioned your mother lives downstairs...

F: My grandmother!

Q: Sorry, your grandmother. Does she go shopping?

F: Oh, yes, now she goes out, and takes the carriage, and goes over to Winthrop Avenue, or to Orchard and Legion. But after Route 34, how can she go shopping unless she goes over the highway? I don't think she will, I think she'll be petrified. There're a lot of older people around here, which is why you have trouble getting petitions signed. They feel that what's God's will is God's will. They're not like the young crowd today that know you can open your mouth and say something against something you don't like.

Q: Has there been much action of the people in the neighborhood against the highway?

F: Nobody knows what's going on. There's been very little in the paper about what is planned, about what they'd push through if no one tried to stop them. 75% of the people around here don't even know what's happening, so you can't get a lot of backing behind you. If you came up and told them, "You know you aren't even going to be able to get to the Boulevard anymore," they'd look at you as if you were crazy, because they think the state wouldn't do a thing like that.

Q: Do the people who know about the highway plan just accept it as inevitable?

F: The ones that I have spoken to aren't too happy with it, but if they're planning to stay, they don't know what to do about it, and if they're leaving, they don't care about it.

Q: Are they moving partly because of the highway?

F: Partly because of that. My neighbor moved here in the first place because it was a nice quiet neighborhood. There wasn't a lot of traffic, and it was close to the stores. Now she's feeling stranded. In fact, that's where she is today, looking for a new house.

Q: Where is she looking?

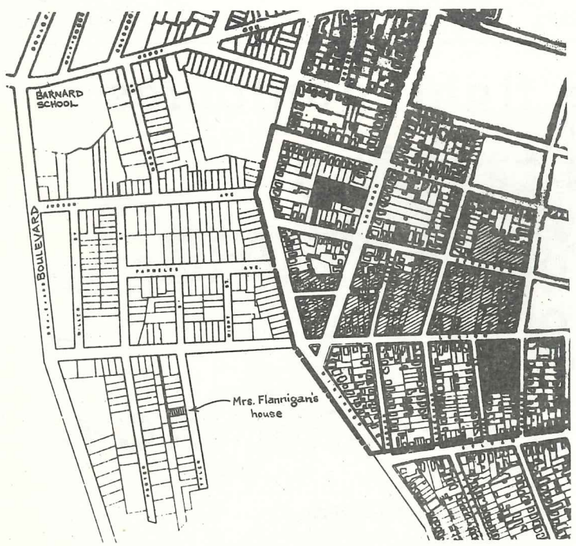
F: North Branford and West Haven. As far as I go, I would move if I didn't have to stay. Bringing up children here doesn't have anything anymore. There's no playground they can go to, and after the highway goes through, it's going to be like living in the middle of State Street. A friend of ours lives right across from St. Stanislav's Church. State Street is not a very great street, and right behind her they took half her backyard for the highway over there. Her kids have no place to go, and she has five of them. They have to play right in front of her house, on the sidewalk, which is very difficult and dangerous.

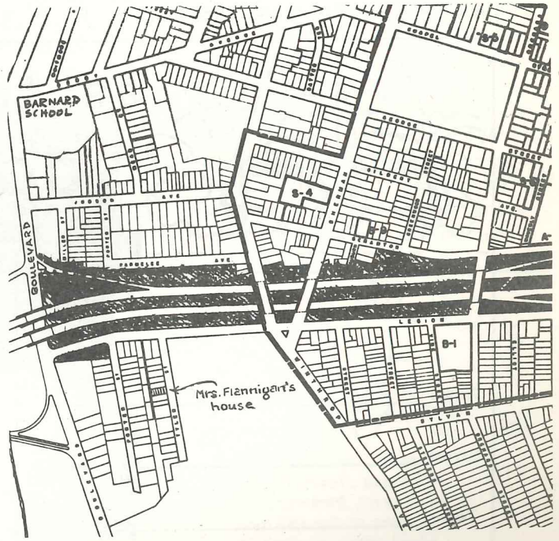
Q: Will the highway help you get downtown or anything like that?

F: The highway won't help us one bit! The only place to get on is either downtown at York Street, right, or at the Boulevard. And we can't get to the Boulevard to get on, unless we go all around the block, which is kind of dumb. So you might as well go down Legion Avenue and down Sherman and up George. You're certainly not going to get on at York Street and off at College! So as far as helping us, it doesn't do anything for us.

Q: How about for the neighborhood, does it do anything for the area in general?

F: No, it won't do anything. We're not that far away from downtown. Like I've walked downtown from here; it's a good walk, but it's safe. But afterwards, you won't even be able to walk downtown. How would you go? If you went straight down Legion, you'd run into the highway down there. It's very difficult to visualize. You can see it on paper, but what it's actually going to be after they build it, if they build it, is hard to visualize. You know it's going to be inconvenient, to say the least. I don't see how they can do this. I think it's having a terrible effect on these two streets. They've more or less bisected us and left us out of everything. We can't get to the library very easily any more over on Chapel Street. Like I said,





Left: The Legion Village area as it now exists. Right: The proposed destruction of the community by Route 34. Note also, the route Mrs. Flannigan's children would have to take to school, including walking along several large streets.

it's gonna be hard. You're going to have to look out all the time. You're going to walk out the front door, down the street, and run smack into the highway. You can't go right or left.

I certainly am not in favor of the highway. As far as the alternate plan is concerned, going downtown via the Boulevard, that seems feasible. It seemed to me from what the Mayor of Shelton said that the people of Shelton and Derby and Ansonia don't want Route 34 as badly as New Haven thinks they do. So there won't be that many people using it. The ones that probably would be using it, the commuters, won't have that much more of the highway to use than they have now. It isn't going to help them a great deal. Those going out to Orange and Derby are going to have to get off it anyway and go out Derby Avenue. It really seems ridiculous to me, because it's not going to help anybody.

Q: Why do you think they're building it then?

F: I think Mayor Lee wants it.

Q: Why?

F: I think he's a man with eyes to the future. When you look back ten years at what he started, everybody said he was crazy. But today, he more or less has what he wants, but he's still looking to the future for another ten years. So he figures he has this financed for now, he'll do this for now. In ten years, when he gets the rest of the money, he'll complete it, and then he'll have what he wants, the highway into the valley.

Q: Why does he want that?

F: I think he thinks more shoppers will come into New Haven, and give him more money. But then they'll have to build more parking garages. They're having a problem now with the Crown Street garage they're trying to build.

Maybe it's true [as the Highway Commission claims] that the highway will take traffic off the small streets, but I don't really visualize that it We were brought up here, my husband and I, all our lives. After we got married, we moved back. It was--or it used to be--good for shopping, and you used to have everything around, like the schools. But it's not going to be the same anymore.

This neighborhood always had a good friendly atmosphere. Everybody knew everybody else. It was nice to live here and know that you knew somebody's grandmother, and they knew who you were when you walked down the street.

Q: Did you grow up in this neighborhood?

F: In this house! I then moved away to West Haven, and when we were married, my husband lived on White Street and Winthrop Avenue. Now his family lives on Sylvan Avenue. So we moved right back here. We both knew the neighborhood, and had both lived here.

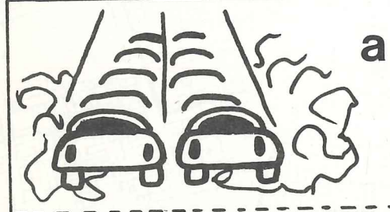
Q: How did you feel about the last meeting we had with the Highway Commission?

F: It was just a lot of running around the bush! There weren't any definite answers given as to our questions, other than a very diplomatic soothing of feathers. As far as listening to the alternate proposal and studying it, we were not satisfied with their answer that they wouldn't even listen to it, let alone study it. They play a very good waiting game.

Q: Do you think there's any chance of stopping them from building the highway?

F: I think we'd need a lot more voices than we have now. We've stopped them so far. This has been in the works for many years, and slowly, slowly, slowly they're moving, but they aren't pouring any concrete yet.

I really don't understand their ideas. I'm sure someone has an idea of what Mayor Lee wants, even if not himself. But I don't understand it, and it's hard to make statements if you don't really know what's going on. And how do you find out if no one will give you an answer?



as the fight continues...

don't miss our FeaTUREs on route 34:

renew your subscription now

(unless your present subscription is less than three months old.)

Enclosed is _____ $ 5 regular subscription
_____ $10 sponsoring subscription

Name _____

Street _____

Town _____

ZIP _____

PERFUMING THE MILL

by Judy Miller

Early Christmas Eve, Santa Claus made his way through polluted skies to lead nearly 60 marchers down the streets of Fair Haven to the Mill River. Santa carried a dozen red roses and a bag of assorted perfumes and deordoants which he distributed among his helpers. Along Grand Avenue the mid-afternoon procession, which included a number of teenagers as well as older members of the community, was greeted with evident interest and approval by those watching from storefronts, sidewalks and cars. Reporters and cameramen trotted ahead of the marchers as they approached the Grand Avenue bridge. A loud cheer greeted Anthony True Orvack, originator of the idea for the demonstration, as he joined the march carrying a jug of perfume and a large American flag.

At the bridge, perfume was sprayed, sprinkled and dumped into the river along with the red roses, which floated down the river toward United Illuminating (a major polluter of Fair Haven's water and air, along with Federal Paper Board, and others.) Demonstrators waved signs which said:

You are now entering the most polluted part of New Haven

Welcome to the new Fair Haven; Please don't look at our rivers or breathe too deeply

Dear Dick and Mel,
Don't put Fair Haven through the Mill
The Mill River Stinks

Yes, Virginia, there is a Mill River
Let's try to revive...With Chanel Number 5

Waving his flag to send the perfume scent over the river, True Orvack said: "This is how Fair Haven *could* smell."

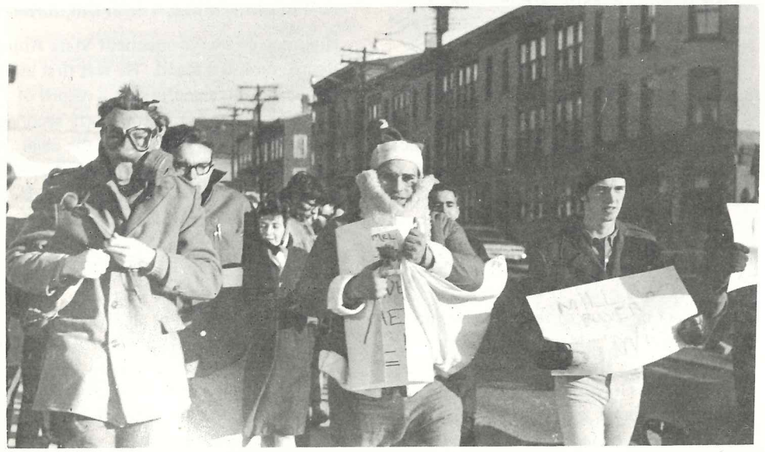
Orvack had suggested this plan for combatting pollution to the Pollution Committee of the recently formed Fair Haven Betterment Association. The proposal was enthusiastically received and implemented by members of the Betterment Association, including Frank Annunziato, who distributed a leaflet which began:

DANGER! POLLUTION! BEWARE OF AIR!...BEWARE OF MILL RIVER!

The Mill River is an open smelly sewer that we have been complaining about for 20 years. Federal Paper is nevertheless still dumping 7 tons of wood fibers into the river daily, and on rainy days the combined storm sewage and raw domestic sewage is health hazard to the coast shellfish industry. Twenty years ago a New Haven mandied of typhoid after eating clams dug off of City Point.

People have talked about pollution for a long time, but the Christmas Eve demonstration was the first group action to result. Santa Claus, Frank Annunziato, led the first of many attempts to gather citizen support for a liveable Fair Haven. This action was promising for several reasons: 1) It was dramatic, humorous, easy to understand and so seemed to be appealing rather than threatening to people on the street. 2) It involved teenagers, perhaps the greatest potential group for radical action in Fair Haven. 3) Although the pollution issue is "safe" on the surface (it is likely that many participants in the action had never before marched in protest), it in fact striked directly at the corporations, the guys at the top who profit from what the workers (many of whom also live in Fair Haven) cough up. It also attempts to direct Redevelopment forces away from anti-people projects like bigger bridges and ring roads (causing more air pollution) and toward real problems like already existing air and water pollution in the area.

Anthony True Orvack arrives at the Mill



Santa, roses and gas mask lead spirited march down Grand Ave.

Graphics Credits

Joelle Dominski, page 7
John Bancroft, pages 1-4
Bill Crawford, pages 8, 14
Alan Greenberg, page 5
Al Shundi, pages 10-13

THE TRIAL of bill morico

by Bill Crawford

William P. Morico, as a consequence of his religious belief, is opposed to any form of participation in war. For this reason, after first seeking official recognition as a Conscientious Objector and exhausting all channels of appeal within the system (see **AIM Newsletter**, Dec. 15, 1968), he refused induction at New Haven on March 21, 1968. His trial on this offense began Tuesday, December 3, in Connecticut Federal District Court under Judge Robert C. Zampano.

Judge Zampano is a tall man with black hair and black-frame glasses – no older than 40 – and looks like a young history professor. The jury created a different impression however. Except for one elderly woman all were men, and most of them were over 40. They looked like draft board members. As one spectator put it, "We held our breath as they came in, single file, and each one looked worse than the last!" It was unlikely that draft resistance would meet with their approval.

The courtroom was a tiny one on the third floor of the post office building, which gave the proceedings the informal air of a family gathering in spite of the serious business to be decided there. Often in the mornings the sound of mail trucks banging around in Court Street made it difficult to hear what was being said, but these every-day sounds coming through the window further helped soften the severity of the courtroom atmosphere.

Government Testimony

The Government's side, represented by Assistant US Attorney Daniel Sagarin, was presented first. Sagarin called Captain Murphy and Lieutenant Lawrence of the induction center staff, and Miss Gambardella, clerk of Local Board Eight, to the stand. Methodically, he elicited testimony to prove that (1) the Selective Service Act applied to defendant Morico, and that Local Board Eight had jurisdiction over him, (2) that Board Eight issued a lawful induction order which was received by the defendant, and (3) that the defendant knowingly and willfully refused induction.

Morico's attorney, Catherine Roraback, cross-examined all of these Government witnesses in an effort to cast doubt on the assertion that the induction order was lawful. The jury was not present through the better part of these proceedings, and in fact through most of the trial was not permitted to hear large portions of testimony which the judge ruled were inadmissable before a jury. Miss Roraback argued strongly at several points in the proceedings for allowing the jury to hear certain pieces of evidence (particularly in regard to the draft board's denial of Morico's C.O. claim) but with little success. The jury did finally hear some testimony on Morico's beliefs, but in the end, the judge instructed them to disregard it.

Evidence for Morico

Wednesday morning, Miss Roraback presented a motion for aquittal, in which she reviewed the evidence and argued, among other things, the following major issues:

(1) She first pointed out that Morico's induction order and his order to report for the physical were issued by the clerical staff at Board Eight rather than by the board itself. According to Roraback, such delegation of authority is not provided for in the Selective Service regulations and is therefore improper.

(2) After establishing during cross-examination that Morico had applied for a Conscientious Objector exemption and had been turned down, Miss Roraback raised the question of whether or not there had been a "basis in fact" for denial of the C.O. claim and the consequent classification of Morico as 1-A. (In deliberating a C.O. claim, the draft board should employ two criteria: (1) does the registrant's religious belief conform to the requirements of the law at the current stage of its evolution, and (2) is the belief sincerely held? If there is a significant fact or group of facts that would indicate a "no" judgement on either of these criteria, then the C.O. claim is denied.) The Government, according to Miss Roraback's argument, had not proved that the fact or facts on which the board had based its decision were of sufficient weight to justify that decision. In other words, the decision was an error and inconsistent with the evidence Morico had submitted to back his claim.

(3) Finally, Miss Roraback asserted that there was a denial of due process in the draft board's proceedings. When Morico appeared before the board to argue his C.O. claim in person, a friend he had brought to testify in his behalf was not allowed in the room. (The Government's rebuttal to this, which the Court accepted, was that the draft board had understood this friend to be a witness to their proceedings. According to S.S. regulations, such a witness can be admitted or refused at the draft board's discretion.)

After presentation of these arguments, the prosecuting attorney, Daniel Sagarin, presented his counter-arguments, followed by some supplementary remarks by Miss Roraback. Then court was recessed while Judge Zampano considered the motion for aquittal.

Acquittal Denied

At the end of recess, the judge denied the motion and the trial continued with the calling of defense witnesses. Spencer Miller, former chairman of Board Eight, and assistant treasurer of Yale University was examined first, questioned about procedures and, more particularly, about the criteria used to rule on Morico's claim, and the fact or facts upon which the final decision was based.

Following Miller, Edwin Gill, former chairman of the Connecticut State Appeal Board, took the stand. He was first asked to identify his signature on a record of the decision. After a tense sixty seconds, during which Mr. Gill turned the page sideways,and then upside-down, he finally announced that the signature was indeed his own. Then he was asked about criteria and facts. First, he explained that since Morico's case had been heard by the appeal board three years ago, he had no recollection of it at all. Nevertheless, he went on, since all appeals are ruled on fairly and according to the law, he was sure the decision in Morico's case had been correct and just. Miss Roraback asked if there was ever any record kept of appeal board proceedings that could provide more specific information, and Gill answered that there was not.

Morico Takes the Stand

The next witness was the defendant, Bill Morico. In response to questions from Miss Roraback he explained the history of his involvement with the Selective Service System (see **AIM Newsletter**, Dec. 15) and the nature of the religious belief that required him first to seek official recognition as a Conscientious Objector and failing that, to refuse induction. During this testimony, Miss Roraback drew out evidence to show that Morico was indeed a Conscientious Objector of the type defined in the Selective Service Act, and that there was not sufficient basis in fact to justify the decisions of the draft board and the state appeal board that he was not.

In objection to this testimony, Sagarin first pointed out that the court did not have the authority to rule on the legitimacy of Morico's claim. Judge Zampano agreed to a certain extent, saying that a judge could not substitute totally his own judgement for the judgement of a draft board. He added, however, that he could and ought to hear the testimony to see if there was or was not a basis in fact for the draft board's decision. Failing to block these parts of Morico's testimony, Sagarin dug for evidence to show that Morico's belief was essentially philosophical, sociological and political, rather than religious in nature.

After Morico left the stand Thursday morning, Miss Roraback again moved for aquittal, restating all her earlier arguments and adding one more. She reviewed the relevant testimony of Gill and Miller and emphasized the fact that no record of proceedings was kept, either by the draft board or by the state appeal board. The scope of review observed by federal courts in Selective Service matters is narrow, she admitted, and ought to be very much broader, but the fact that any review is allowed at all should require that records be kept. Otherwise there is an effective denial of due process. If the judge agreed that the court might rule on whether or not there was a basis in fact for the board's decision, how could a ruling be made if no record of decisive facts exists?

Point for Higher Authority

Sagarin vigorously insisted that the scope of review was not nearly broad enough to require any such thing. Nevertheless, the judge found Miss Roraback's

new argument very compelling and talked for awhile on that subject himself. But in the end he decided that since there was no law governing this matter of records, he did not feel that he, as a district court judge, could make a ruling. But, he added, the question should be seriously considered if and when it came before a higher authority. In spite of Miss Roraback's arguments, which were – in Judge Zampano's words – unusually well-prepared and well-presented, an aquittal could not be granted.

The jury was recalled to the courtroom now. Morico, testified again and repeated those parts of earlier testimony that the jury was permitted to hear. Then came the summations, the defense first. Miss Roraback restated her belief that the induction order was illegal and explained in detail exactly why. Furtherfore, she indicated that the defendant's reasons for refusing induction ought to be considered in addition to the simpler question of whether or not he actually refused. Sagarin, in his rebuttal, argued that the induction order was completely legitimate and insisted that Morico's moral, philosophical, and religious beliefs were not relevant and should not be considered.

Judge Zampano, in his charge to the jury, upheld Sagarin's opinion and instructed the jury to give no wieght to Morico's beliefs but simply to decide, on the basis of the evidence, if the Government's accusations were true beyond a reasonable doubt. If any reasonable doubt of Morico's guilt existed in their minds, they should decide "not guilty".

Then the jury retired to the jury room. The verdict, when they returned after an hour or so, was "guilty".

– EXTRA –

Morico Gets Three

On Monday, Jan. 13, Bill Morico was sentenced to three years in prison. An appeal will be taken, which will cost a lot of money. Help out! Send a check to:
DAG LEGAL DEFENSE FUND
Box 1448, New Haven, 06506

ECONOMIC RIGHTS...

The founding convention of the Caucus of Connecticut Democrats was held in New Britain on December 14. This group hopes to combine the Kennedy and McCarthy forces into a permanent reform organization. Several AIM people attended the conference, in an attempt to put forward the questions they felt were important to deal with. We present here the talks given by Bob Cook and Rick Wolff to the workshop on Economic Rights: Welfare and Job Security.

Bob Cook: I don't think Mr. Curley (Clement Curley is a manager of employment testing and training with Pitney-Bowes, Inc.) needed to apologize for his philosophy of American business enterprise and the corporate system as it is practiced today in the United States. I'd like to talk a little bit about the philosophy of American democracy and how that is related to the problems of economic rights. The American democracy that I am interested in and concerned about is the democracy propounded some time ago by Thomas Jefferson, and Jefferson tied democracy very closely to the fundamental economic rights of the citizens. In fact, he saw democracy necessarily made up of property-holding citizens — small businessmen, artisans, craftsmen, and small independent farmers — and he tied the functioning of democracy to the economic security of the citizen of that democracy; that is, each citizen was seen to be tied very closely to the laissez-faire economic theory — a large number of small producers, none of whom could affect the market prices, or control the market. Each one had his independent base of economic security, whether it was his special craft, his small business or his farm. In fact, possibly the objective of Jeffersonian democracy would be the small independent farmer who could produce virtually all that he needed. This was seen as a necessary base for a democracy because only citizens who were economically secure and independent could function independently politically. That is, they would be free from economic coercion, and would be able to formulate their political opinions on the basis of their analysis of what was happening in society, the needs and interests of that society; and not because, for example, they would be afraid to lose their job, or because they needed a job and the person who controlled that job asked them to vote or behave in a certain way.

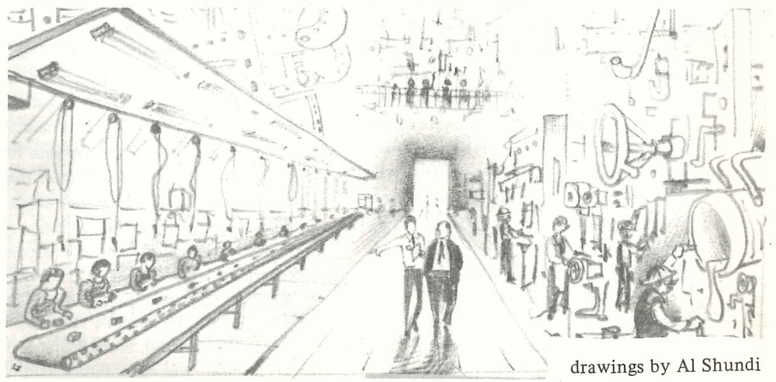
Economic Coercion

What we have in the United States today is exactly the opposite of Jeffersonian democracy. Almost everyone in the society is the employee of an institution over which he has no control. He is dependent upon someone else for his economic livelihood, and the threat of loss of job has been used consistently and very successfully to coerce people into conformist opinions and to avoid a full range of political debate in the community, thereby corrupting and destroying the democratic process. This goes all the way up. There are people who are called the "salaried rich" who may make very high salaries, but who are again totally dependent upon someone else for their salaries. Many high-ranking corporate executives, for example, who do not have independent incomes, have not translated their salaries into an independent property base and are subject to economic coercion as is the worker in a factory who can be fired for union organizing activity. And so what we have, by and large, is a society of employees in a large factory literally owned by somebody else.

I'd like to talk a little bit about how we might begin to transform this into a society which reinstitutes some of the principles of economic rights necessary for the full functioning of a democracy. And the first economic right, is the right to a job. A job now is the basis for an individual's security. If he does not have a job, he does not have income, and he is subject to all kinds of pressure and coercion.

Jobs as a Property Right

However, the job has to be seen in a somewhat different light than it has been seen for the last fifty years in the United States. It must be seen as an absolute right. In other words, we have to begin to talk about letting people have property rights in jobs. As you know, this is the kind of thing that some unions have been fighting for for a long time. This is what seniority rights are about; this is what feather-bedding is about. For example, I would argue that people who persist in holding onto their jobs in the face of technological change, such as the workers on the railroads, are securing and working for and fighting for their democratic rights as citizens in this society. That practice is absolutely correct, and in fact ought to be widely extended. The workers in the society should not be expected to pay the cost of technological change and dislocation as they are in most industries, and they need that job as the basis for their security and for their livelihood. We need to work in the direction of having a job mean a property right, that is, an absolute right of every citizen in the society to have a job which produces an adequate income.



drawings by Al Shundi

I do not consider welfare to be a substitute for this, nor do I consider a guaranteed income to be a substitute for it because it seems to me what any one of these programs is going to do is insure that in the society there is a group of people who are constantly marginal to the economic system, whose rights are not preserved as they would be had they a job with income derived from it, and who are subject to the various political whims and changes which go on every year.

Pay for Productive Labor

There's a deeper point. In this society one's sense of value and worth is tied to having a productive job and not getting a hand-out. It seems to me that we have to look upon many more jobs as productive than we now see in that way. For example, a woman on welfare with six children is doing productive work if she is taking care of those children. If she is paid well for doing that work, she is not getting a hand-out and she is not, in fact, on welfare. The idea of paying people for productive labor is a transformation of concept. I know a woman in Wooster Square in New Haven who has six children, works organizing in her community, works in a day-care center, and yet is seen as a person on welfare. This concept is fundamentally incorrect. The whole process ought to be reversed so people like her are seen to be doing productive labor, as holding a job and as being paid for it.

Adequate Income

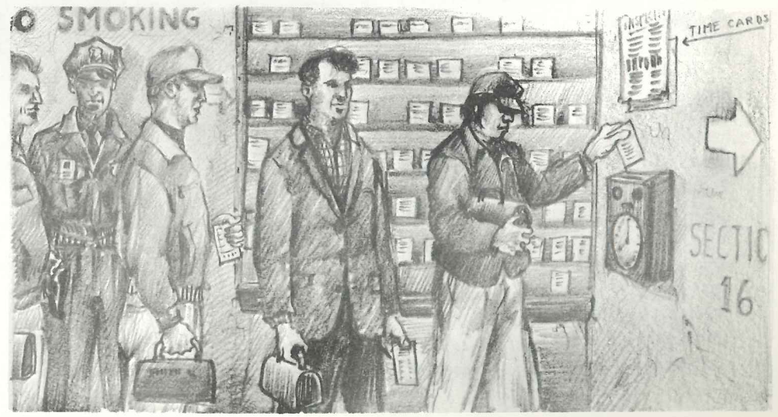
The second economic right is not just the right to a job, but the right to a job job with an adequate income. And here again you find that the society as it now exists falls down. Within Connecticut, for example, an adequate income for a family of four is defined as approximately $10,000 a year. About 25% of the families in Connecticut make more than that, about 75% make less. About 29% of families with a union member as a head make more than that, which again indicates the power of union organization. And I think one very important part of any legislation concerned with economic rights ought to be strenthening the rights of unions to organize and to free union organizers from threat of losing their jobs, which is consistently used over and over again. Even current members of unions who begin to agitate in a plant face the loss of their job as a way of coercing them into conformity.

Wage Rises a Fraud

If we begin to talk about an adequate income for all citizens in the society, all of of whom have an absolute right to a job as a substitute for what formerly were property rights, we have to face the fact that an adequate income is defined relative to the distribution of income in society. It does not do to simply raise the income at the bottom if the income in all the rest of the society goes up proportionately, because standard of living is not an absolute thing. We have reduced poverty in the United States absolutely; relatively we have not reduced poverty if we define it as the poorest 1% of the population or if we define it as the people with less than an adequate income. This means talking about things like the distribution of income. It means tax programs designed to redistribute incomes from the high consumption, high income portions of the population to the lower income portions which actually have a higher propensity to consume, have greater needs which are not now being met. It means taxation also to deal with things like profits which tend to distribute income to the already wealthy and powerful proportions of the society. It means things like minimum wage legislation. In Connecticut this September it was announced that wages in Connecticut had reached an all-time high, and the average wage was not $130 a week — that's for men working 42 hours a week. That's less than $7,000 a year and by the standards of the United States government, that's not an adequate income for a family. I would suggest that there's something wrong when the richest society in the world cannot provide its factory workers with an adequate income. However, it is not adequate simply to institute minimum wage legislation because we no longer live in a laissez-faire economy. We live in an economy which is managed and its prices are administered, and if wages go up, prices will simply go up to match. Again, the distribution of income and the proportion of income in a factory which goes to management and to profits will remain the same. So we need legislation which deals with the fact that prices are now administered, and which controls prices according to the needs of the community and not according to the needs of corporate enterprise.

Meaningful Work

Finally, one of the basic economic rights, along with the right to a job and the right to an adequate income, is the right to meaningful work and the right to work over which you have some control and which you enjoy. The traditional view of labor was that labor was free to sell itself wherever it could. And since a man could leave one job and go to another, he was free to find a job which suited him and which he really liked. However, now the situation is different; let me remind you that almost all work in the United States is done within institutions which are authoritarian and anti-democratic,



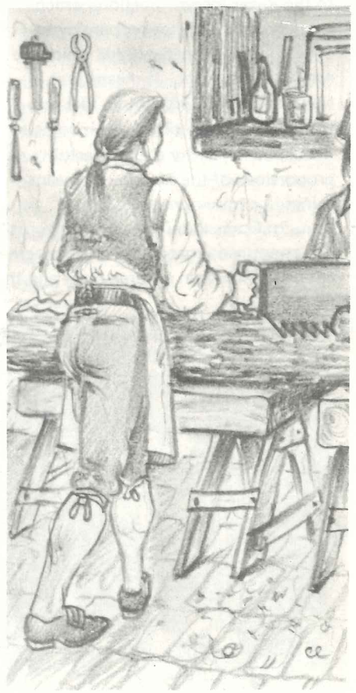
which are run from the top down, in which ownership is seen to contain the right to direct and control people, and control their lives. In such institutions in which the actual nature of work varies very little from job to job, it no longer makes sense to say that just because you're free to leave one job and go to another, you really have a free kind of work. It requires an idea both of meaningful work – that is, work which is meaningful in terms of the individual's life and in terms of society – and work which is controlled by the individual – that is, not just the nature of the immediate work process, but the nature of the organization of production and the direction of the wealth of this factory itself.

Some Practical Suggestions

Let me give some suggestions here. There are already existing in Connecticut a number of plants which are virtually public enterprises. The Avco plant in Stratford, for example, is owned by the United States Government and rented to the Avco Corporation. About 90% of the work in that plant is done by government contract. It would not seem unreasonable in that situation to extend the fundamental democratic principles about people controlling the decisions that affect their lives to the decisions about the organization and disposition of the productive facilities in that factory, extending them to both the people who work in the factory and the community which is immediately affected by the factory. Unless we do that and unless we extend that right of control throughout the productive enterprises, we will find that the right to a job and the right to an adequate income still does not extend the economic rights widely enough to really make someone a productive democratic citizen.

The Consequences of Change

I've talked about some legislation here, legislation dealing with jobs as a property right, legislation dealing with minimum wages, legislation dealing with union organization, legilsation dealing with price control, and legislation dealing with issues of the control of the economic institutions. It should be immediately obvious that were one to begin to institute such a program in the state of Connecticut, one would immediately be in considerable difficulty and the businessmen would say that it would make them uncompetitive relative to the industries in the rest of the country, and they would be absolutely right. A good business climate would not exist in Connecticut, capital would tend to shift out of the state, the costs of the enterprises would go up in Connecticut relative to other industries around the country. Therefore, such legislation and such a move could only be tied in to similar actions throughout the country, by other Reform Democratic organizations, and in the Congress of the United States which would institute these kinds of programs throughout the country. It would further require some kind of control on the outflow of capital from the United States because this would make the United States a less desirable place to invest one's money than, say, Latin America, Africa or Southest Asia, where the workers and the people were not organized to demand their democratic rights. Unless we begin talking in this way, we will be further developing a society which goes further and further away from the basic democratic principles upon which we were originally organized.



ECONOMIC WRONGS...

Rick Wolff: What I'm going to say is essentially concerning the four out of five people who are not employed by the government, the four out of five who are employed by one form of private enterprise or another. Essentially what I want you to be fully aware of, is the fact that when a private company for reasons of its own, mainly for reasons of its profit situation – profit and loss account – when they fire somebody, they cease to pay him, and that person – man or woman – perhaps in the most immediate sense goes on welfare in which case taxes are used to pay him or her. If unemployment lasts for any extended length of time, that person will become a welfare recipient, likewise receiving taxes.

Private Enterprise and Our Taxes

It should be clear in your mind that insofar as private enterprise has the right to hire and fire according to its own likes, which it has, private enterprise is able to shift the payment of human beings from itself to the state, i.e., the tax system. Any program designed to alleviate the need for the state to support human beings, be it on welfare or unemployment, is a program which sooner or later must interfer with the right of the private enterprise system to make that decision. That is, in blunt terms, either the corporation makes more profit or it hires more people. That may be a problem faced by a corporation. It says its profit situation will be better if it has less employed people right now because of a recession, because of changes in interest rates in banks, because of a lot of other factors; the corporation decides it would be better for it not to have workers, as many as it had before. It lays off those workers, and immediately the taxes are required to support them. That is something, I'm afraid, that has not been brought up so far, and I think you will find, as you try, as we all try, to make programs for the legislature, we are going to run into some problems. Let me give you some examples, to make sure this basic point is very clear. It happened that over the last few years a number of corporations located in New England, a number in Connecticut, have started to move to the south of the United States, or made serious investigations to do that. Two reasons, among

NEW ENGLAND FREE PRESS NEFP

literature list

EDUCATION

__(15¢) The first street school - George Dennison
__(5¢) Contemptuous hairdressers: ceremonies of humiliation in school - Edgar Z. Friedenberg
__(10¢) The Newark community school - Eric Mann

THE UNIVERSITY

__(10¢) Anthropology and imperialism - Kathleen Gough Aberle
__(10¢) The mind of Clark Kerr - Hal Draper
__(75¢) Who rules Columbia? - the NACLA staff
__(10¢) The iceberg strategy: universities and the military-industrial complex - Martin Nicolaus
__(10¢) Democracy in the university - Richard Pope

THE BLACK GHETTO

__(5¢) Ghetto redevelopment: corporate imperialism for the poor - Richard Cloward & Frances Piven
__(10¢) Black power: SNCC speaks for itself
__(10¢) The position and progress of black America: some pertinent statistics - Thomas Mayer
__(15¢) Putting on the poverty program - David Wellman

LABOR

__(5¢) Labor in the south: black workers set against white; strike broken - Robert Analavage
__(10¢) The UAW settles with Ford, 1967: sellout and insurgency in the auto industry - Jim Jacobs
__(15¢) Labor in an affluent society -- a collection of four articles
__(30¢) How industrial unionism was won: the great Flint strike against GM, 1936-37 - Walter Linder
__(15¢) USA: the labor revolt - Stan Weir
__(10¢) The subversion of collective bargaining - Daniel Bell

POLITICAL ECONOMY

__(10¢) The contradiction of advanced capitalist society and its resolution - Martin Nicolaus
__(5¢) The fantastic rise in corporate profits - AFL/CIO
__(10¢) Mergers and the concentration of corporate power - AFL/CIO
__(10¢) Building Lyndon Johnson: LBJ's favorite construction company - David Welsh
__(5¢) The garrison society - Vernon Dibble
__(5¢) The law and monopoly: the case of tetracyclene - Richard Goodman
__(5¢) GE: profile of a corporation - Jerry DeMuth
__(35¢) Stock ownership and the control of corporations - Don Villarejo
__(10¢) Problems of US capitalism - Harry Magdoff
__(10¢) Consumption: domestic imperialism - Dave Gilbert

IMPERIALISM

__(20¢) American economic imperialism: a survey of the literature - William Caspary, ed.
__(10¢) Scarce resources: the dynamic of American imperialism - Heather Dean
__(10¢) Hunger - Andre Gunder Frank
__(50¢) Economic aspects of US imperialism - Harry Magdoff
__(10¢) The common market: international capitalism and 'supranationalism' - Ernest Mandel
__(15¢) An exchange on imperialism: US imperialism and the peace movement - Robert Wolfe; Socialism, the sustaining menace - Ronald Aronson
__(20¢) The meaning of economic imperialism - James O'Connor
__($1.45) Containment and change - Oglesby/Shaull (paperback)
__($4.75) Containment and revolution - David Horowitz, ed. (hardcover; regularly $5.95)

LATIN AMERICA

__(20¢) The long march in Latin America: guerrilla movements, theory and practice - Regis Debray
__(10¢) Exploitation or aid?: US-Brazil economic relations, a case study in US imperialism - Andre Gunder Frank
__(10¢) On the mechanisms of imperialism: the case of Brazil - Andre Gunder Frank (sequel to Exploitation or Aid?)
__(5¢) Latin America: decrepit capitalist castle with a feudal-seeming façade - Andre Gunder Frank
__(10¢) The argument of Latin America: words for North Americans - Carlos Fuentes
__(10¢) A new look at US investments in Latin America - Edie Black
__(10¢) Guevara, Debray and the CIA - Richard Gott
__(10¢) Seven erroneous theses about Latin America - Rodolfo Stavenhagen
__(25¢) 'Pre-war' Latin America - special issue of Viet-Report

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ORDERING LITERATURE -- All the literature on this list is available from the New England Free Press. Much of it is published by the Radical Education Project, for which the NEFP is the New England distributor. All orders from New England for all the literature on this list should be sent to NEFP. In addition, the material below the line on the opposite side of this paper is available only from the NEFP. Orders of REP literature (i.e. everything on both sides of the page in double columns) fromoutside New England should be sent to: REP, Box 625, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48107.

Mail to: New England Free Press, 791 Tremont St., Boston, Mass. 02118

Name . . . . . .

Address . . . . . ZIP . . . . . .

I enclose $....., for the following:
_____ for LITERATURE as checked (please add 10% for postage and round off to nearest nickel)
_____ as a CONTRIBUTION to the New England Free Press's work
__ I wish to pledge $..... per (month, year, etc.) for NEFP's work.
__ Please send me more information about the New England Free Press.
__ Please send me introductory information on the Radical Education Project.

STUDY GUIDES

__(10¢) Power in American society - Jim Jacobs
__(10¢) The new left - Hal Benenson
__(10¢) Marxism - Mike Goldfield
__(10¢) US policy toward China since World War II - Henry Haslach
__(10¢) A seminar on US history - Walzer and Gregg
__(10¢) Education: an American problem - Bill Ayers

BOOK CRITIQUES

__(10¢) Would you believe?: an introductory critique of 'The True Believer' - Paul Breines and Peter Wiley
__(10¢) Seymour Martin Lipset: social scientist of the smooth society - Jim Jacobs
__(10¢) America the beautiful: an essay on Boorstin's 'The Genius of American politics' & Hartz's 'The Liberal Tradition in America' - Jim O'Brien
__(10¢) Historians and the New Deal - Brad Wiley
__(15¢) Walt W. Rostow: the stages of economic stagnation - John Coatsworth
__(10¢) Rostow's stages of economic growth through escalation to nuclear destruction - Andre Gunder Frank

CHINA

__(10¢) US relations with China - Dean Acheson
__(10¢) Chinese aggression: myth or menace? - Charles Burchill
__(15¢) Democracy in China - Gyan Chand
__(10¢) Report on the cultural revolution - Dave Dellinger
__(10¢) China and the cold war - John Gittings
__(10¢) Agrarian policies - John Gray
__(10¢) A divorce trial in China - Felix Greene
__(10¢) Visit to a rural commune - Felix Greene
__(10¢) Chinese foreign policy - Halperin/Perkins
__(10¢) The cultural revolution in China: a socialist analysis - Leo Huberman and Paul Sweezy
__(10¢) Lin Piao: Long live the victory of people's war! (synopsis)
__(10¢) Mao: Talks at the Yenan forum on art and literature (1942)
__(5¢) Socialist man and the Chinese revolution: the basis of the cultural revolution - Donald McKelvey
__(10¢) Tibet: tradition versus reform - George Moseley
__(5¢) Revolution and US aggression - 'Observer' (a top Chinese official)
__(15¢) A Marxist interpretation of Chinese history - M. N. Roy

ALL 19 PAPERS - $1.75

__(10¢) China's war-making potential: an appreciation - Major N. A. Shackleton (Canadian Army)
__(10¢) The rise of the people's communes - Anna Louise Strong
__(15¢) Mineral wealth and industrial power - K. P. Wang (US Bureau of Mines)

POWER STRUCTURE RESEARCH

__(10¢) Nashville: a preliminary study of the power structure - David Kotelchuk and Ronda Stilley
__(10¢) How to research your own home town - Robert Lamb
__(25¢) NACLA research and methodology guide
__($1.) Where It's At: a research guide for community organizing - Jill Hamberg

MISCELLANEOUS

__(10¢) Toward a democratic history: the role of the masses in US history - Jesse Lemisch
__(10¢) Getting by with a little help from our friends - Al and Barbara Haber
__(5¢) Thoughts on the movement: who does the movement move? - John McDermott
__(75¢) Radicals in the Professions: a collection of articles
__(10¢) Movement Speakers Guide - Janet Dowty, ed.
__(50¢) May Day Manifesto: from the British New Left
__(25¢) Prospectus of the Radical Education Project
__(15¢) Zionism and the Israeli state - Larry Hochman
__(10¢) The decline of American radicalism in the 20th century - Gabriel Kolko
__(10¢) The Scheer campaign - Buddy Stein and David Wellman

MOVEMENT JOURNALS (current issues)

__(20¢) The Movement (a monthly newspaper affiliated with SNCC and SDS)
__(50¢) CAW! (an SDS radical arts magazine)
__($1.25) Our Generation (a quarterly journal of the Canadian new left)
__(50¢) Radical America (an SDS journal of American radicalism)
__(20¢) China Report (strengthening the friendship of the Chinese and American peoples)
__(75¢) Monthly Review (an independent socialist magazine)
__(95¢) This Magazine is About Schools (a Summerhillian approach
__(free) Radicals in the Professions Newsletter (published by REF)

IMPERIALISM AND VIETNAM

__(25¢) The United States in Vietnam - George M. Kahin and John Lewis
__(20¢) Pakistan: the burden of U.S. aid - Hamza Alavi and Amir Khusro
__(10¢) Social revolution in Latin America: the role of U.S. policy - Robert Freeman Smith
__(15¢) Imperialism old and new - Hamza Alavi
__(15¢) Revolutionary warfare: how to tell when the rebels have won - Eqbal Ahmad
__(10¢) Capital's last frontier: the US role in the Pacific - Jules Henry
__(5¢) What to do about Vietnam - Henry David Thoreau

THE ECONOMY

__(20¢) Economics and poverty - Herb Gintis (a collection of essays)
__(10¢) Clark Clifford: attorney-at-war - David Welsh and David Horowitz
__(5¢) Corporate profits and the wage gap - AFL/CIO
__(50¢) Farm labor organizing, 1905-1967
__(10¢) Automation and the abolition of the market - Edward J. Nell
__(15¢) The Selective Service System: the manpower channelers - Peter Henig

RACISM

__(15¢) The Chicago ghetto and black power - J. Amalric (from Le Monde)
__(5¢) Power and racism: what we want - Stokely Carmichael
__(20¢) Black America - special issue of the Guardian
__(35¢) Black power - Robert Allen (a series of articles from the Guardian)
__(50¢) Colonialism and liberation in America - special issue of Viet-Report

MISCELLANEOUS

__(25¢) Noam Chomsky - The responsibility of intellectuals
__(15¢) Chemical and biological warfare - Elinor Langer
__(5¢) The student as nigger - Jerry Farber
__(25¢) BOSTON MOVEMENT DIRECTORY
__(15¢) Boston Free Press (sample copy)

NEW ENGLAND FREE PRESS

791 tremont st. boston mass. 02118

536-9219

1 Oct 68

Dear friend,

This letter and the enclosed literature list will introduce you to the work of the New England Free Press, a printing and publishing house for the movement in New England.

As you can see from the enclosed list, we carry a large selection of literature. It has been received enthusiastically and used for both education of movement people about US society and education and recruiting of people we're trying to talk to and organize. Much of the literature is published by the Radical Education Project in Ann Arbor (we're their New England distributors), though we have started our own program of publication -- the most recent additions to which are listed below (they're not on the lit list). We would appreciate your comments on the literature program, and especially suggestions for articles we should print or reprint.

Second, we have a print shop which has just been re-organized and overhauled. We intend as soon as possible to make it available to other radical groups for low-cost printing, in addition to printing our own literature.

Third, we are responsible for a section of a new magazine whose first issue should be out within a couple of months. Much of the magazine, initiated by former Viet-Report editors, will be devoted to analysis of US society and institutions. Our section will concentrate on the experiences, problems, and perspective of 'post-student' organizers. You should be receiving a brochure about the magazine before too long, but in the meantime we are anxious to receive articles about any organizing work you are doing or think relevant.

Needless to say, we welcome your support and interest.

Fraternally,

Donald McKelvey

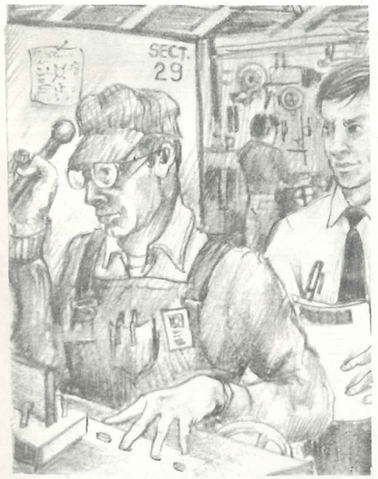
Donald McKelvey

new articles: Alavi: Imperialism, Old and New (15¢)
Smith: Social Revolution in Latin America: The Role of U.S. Aid (10¢)
Welsh & Horowitz: Clark Clifford: Attorney-at-War (from Ramparts) (5¢)
Alavi & Khusro: Pakistan: The Burden of U.S. Aid (20¢)
Farber: The Student as Nigger (5¢)

NEW ENGLAND FREE PRESS

SPONSORS

Gar Alperowitz · Rev. Myron Bloy · Noam Chomsky · Nick Egleson · Pat Griffith
Chester Hartman · Louis Kampf · Rev. Jack Mendelsohn · Ruth Terzaghi · Howard Zinn



others, are that labor unions are much weaker in the South and there are problems between black and white people in the South that militate in favor of a relatively cheap labor force if black people are hired. If a factory from New England moves, the people are left behind — many of them, at least. Those people may either become unemployed or welfare recipients.

Rational Solutions

There certainly is a question, if you're concerned about democratic principles, as to whether it is clearly consistent with your values and your feelings about economic rights when a private corporation whose headquarters may not be anywhere near the community affected and the workers affected has the right to make that kind of decision. And unless you are prepared to interfere in that decision, the best that you can propose is certain programs that have a limited affect in softening the blow. You can make training programs. That is, after there is unemployment, after there are welfare recipients, after a sizeable proportion of your population, estimated somewhere between 10 and 30%, are out of work, depressed, unemployed, unhappy, then you can say to them: Well, now that you're in this situation, the consequence of private decisions of private corporations, we, the private corporations, will do something, somewhere, somehow to help you. That may not be the most rational way to proceed. That is, it may be wiser to be less concerned with some of the symptoms of generalized unemployment and welfare and more concerned with the root cause, insufficient jobs and insufficient pay. And if four out of five workers in the United States and in Connecticut are hired by private corporations, then it is to the private corporations that we must go with our complaints about insufficient work and insufficient pay. The fact is that if a company hires more workers, there are less workers on unemployment — it is the company's pay and not the citizens' taxes. That is the confrontation. I won't even mention the reduced production when workers are unemployed.

Workers and Welfare Recipients

And to finish, making that perhaps as clear as our political concerns dictate, it was to me, at least, an alarming experience during the last few years to understand and absorb the bitterness of so many working people toward the welfare system, and their deep feeling that welfare recipients were people who lived out of workers' pockets, that there were two groups in the population that they were concerned about: those who received welfare, and those who worked and paid for it through the tax system. That strikes me as a horrible tragedy, two groups pitted against each other who have much more in common and much more to gain by working together than they do by fighting one another. It's the workers, who find it so painful to use their income to pay taxes for unemployment and welfare who have that income determined by the same private corporations that don't hire people, and thereby require us to have a welfare system. That is a shame, and that is a problem that must be, it seems to me, confronted: that is, the right of the private enterprise system to do what it has been doing must be confronted if we are ever going to get at the root of the problems of job security — that is, the freedom from unemployment as a minimum — and the problems of welfare.

AN ABSURD PLAN WINS

Monday night Jan. 6, after a two hour caucus the Board of Aldermen approved the Crown Street Garage proposal, by a 19 to 11 vote. In addition to supporting this long-time controversial venture, the same 19 men voted against putting a ceiling on the amount of money that could be spent on acquiring land and constructing the garage and on the interest rate. These nineteen have once again demonstrated their disregard of New Haven taxpayers.

Voted Against the Garage	Voted For the Garage	
Ambrogio	Aiello	Greenberg
DeCilla	Aronow	Guida
DiRienzo	Bishop	Kelly
Ferraiuolo	Cahill	Moore
Garbatini	Covington	Mrowka
Johnson	DeLauro	Muehl
Lynch	Egan	Ranelli
Mauro	Falcigno	Sirabella
Rees	Gill	
Rubin	L. Gray	
Tacinelli	W. Gray	

After a tense and anger-wrought Aldermanic session the meeting was adjourned. After the meeting ended, Alderman Sal Ferraiuolo, a long-time champion of the people and foe of renewal, publicly accused Mel Adams of bribing several Alderman in return for favorable votes on the garage. Ferraiuolo mentioned specifically the offer of land parcels and a $5,000 printing contract. He announced that he would take this information to the State attorney's office. Many rumors concerning redevelopment land deals have been circulating around town for a long time now. We commend Mr. Ferraiuolo for his outspoken remarks and his attempt to expose these deals that have long sold short the people of New Haven to the advantage of the big contractors and corporate interests both inside and ourside the city. We hope that Mr. Ferraiuolo will be joined by other Aldermen and outraged citizens when he goes to see the State Attorney. In addition we hope he will mention the following interesting coincidence:

1) Mr. James Gilbert is the recently retired chairman of the Citizen's Action Commission, Mayor Lee's hand-picked committee which sits and approves all of the Redevelopment Agency's and City Planning Commission's proposed plans.

2) Mr. James Gilbert has interests in Waverly Construction Corp. Waverly is a subsidiary of Blakesley.

3) Waverly owns the property on which the present Taft Garage and proposed Crown Garage stands.

4) Blakesley is the major subcontractor in New Haven.

Why Vice President Nixon reads The Reader's Digest:

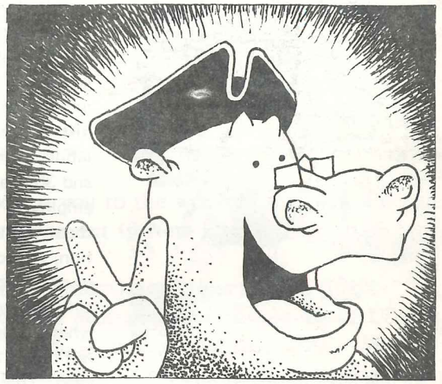
"In the Navy I used to see admirals, sailors, and visiting dignitaries reading the same Digest article with the same absorption. In the House of Representatives, in the Senate, and in my present office, I have had Digest articles cited to me almost as Holy Writ by men and women in every walk of life. I not only enjoy the wide sweep of the Reader's Digest but I profit by it."

Get August Reader's Digest
at your newsstand today—*only 25¢*

Arthur Godfrey talks about Reader's Digest every Wednesday on CBS radio. Tune in.

New York Times, July 31, 1957

Why Whiggy Reads The AIM Newsletter



"In New Haven, I see old people, young people, white people, black people, skinny people, fat people reading the same Newsletter article with the same absorbtion. In the bars and on the streets and in the AIM office, I have had Newsletter articles cited to me almost as Holy Writ by men and women in every walk of life. I not only enjoy the wide sweep of the AIM Newsletter but even prefer it to the Reader's Digest."

Get the AIM Newsletter
at your newsstand today – *only 20c*
(or better still – subscribe!)

AIM people talk about local issues on alternate Monday nights at the AIM office. Drop in.

Staff for this Issue

John Bancroft
Vivienne Brown
Bill Crawford
Diane Dexter
Joelle Dominski
Casi Eisenman
Sasha Harmon
Peggy Howard
Alan McKnight
Alice Mick
Tom Murphy
Liz Rose
Ann Austin Smock
Dave Tobis
Staff of Advocate Press

The bulletin of the American Independent Movement is published every two weeks. Letters to the editor are welcome.
Subscriptions to the AIM Newsletter cost $5 a year, $10 for a sponsoring subscription.
Make checks payable to AIM Newsletter and send to
AIM
241 Orange Street
New Haven, Conn. 06510
For information, write or call 787-0123.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT
241 Orange Street
New Haven, Connecticut 06510

Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage
PAID
3.6c
New Haven, Conn.
Permit No. 89